

62-88217-2803

ENCLOSURE

87th Congress }
1st Session }

COMMITTEE PRINT

THE COMMUNIST PARTY LINE

PREPARED FOR THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SENATE
EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION



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DATE 6-7-90 BY 08573108
293969

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1961

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62-88217-2823

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ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS
JULY 1968

FOREWORD

The combination of anti-Free World actions embodied in the phrase, "Communist Party line" involves all Americans because that united effort is directed at eventual conquest of the United States, and with it the entire world. Despite frequent use of the term, many do not have a precise understanding of its workings.

A short time ago, I asked the distinguished Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, John Edgar Hoover, to prepare a short analysis on this subject for the use of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The study he subsequently furnished, which is printed on the following pages, is the wisest and most penetrating treatment of the "party line" that I have ever read. Its brevity makes it doubly valuable, because only a few minutes' reading time is needed to acquire this essential information.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Internal Security Subcommittee.

September 22, 1961

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable James O. Eastland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

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My dear Senator:

I have received a copy of the document prepared for your committee which contains my statement, "The Communist Party Line," and I want to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation for your very generous comments in the foreword.

I am glad to know that you feel my analysis covered the subject adequately, and I do hope that it will help serve to enlighten those who read it as to the current communist objectives. It is particularly imperative at this time, in view of the present world situation, that all Americans have a thorough understanding of the true meaning of communism and its atheistic doctrine. Only then can they effectively combat this menace.

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

With kind regards, REC-23

Sincerely yours,

EDGAR HOOVER

62-88277-2823
19 SEP 27 1961

NOTE: We have had generally cordial relations with Senator Eastland. The Director prepared this analysis for Senator Eastland in August, 1961. Senator Eastland is on the Special Correspondents' List.

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ENCLOSURE
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These Days

Herbert Matthews on Cuba

By George E. Sokolsky

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HERBERT MATTHEWS, an editor of the New York Times and its principal correspondent in Cuba, has written an apologia to explain away the various attacks made on him as a result of the Cuban fiasco. Matthews is entitled to his day in court and this book is just that.

Toward the end of the book appears this paragraph:

"I consider it almost an honor to be attacked by the Eastland-Dodd Committee, by writers like the columnist George Sokolsky and William Buckley of the National Review, by publications like the American Legion Magazine and the Brooklyn Tablet. If such people did not attack me I would feel that there was something wrong with my work."

WHAT HE CALLS the Eastland-Dodd Committee is the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee. This Committee has been holding executive session hearings with regard to Cuba. As for the National Review, the American Legion Magazine and the Tablet, the official publication of the Brooklyn and Long Island dioceses of the Roman Catholic Church, they will survive Matthews's satisfaction that they were critical of him. As for Bill Buckley and myself, we can well afford to ask Herbert Matthews to state wherein we have been incorrect.

For what I said was that



Sokolsky

when Earl E. T. Smith was appointed Ambassador to Cuba, he was instructed to accept briefing from Herbert Matthews, who was not connected with the State Department but was a New York Times reporter. This is what Matthews has to say on the subject:

"The fact that I was supposed to have briefed Earl Smith before he went to Cuba came up somewhat sensationalistically in 1960, and especially in the Senate subcommittee hearing which I have already mentioned. Arthur Gardner, who apparently did not approve of his successor, first testified that 'he (meaning me) briefed Earl Smith.'

As I, not Arthur Gardner, am responsible for first calling attention to the briefing of Smith by Matthews, wherein have I sinned? After citing Smith's testimony before the aforesaid Senate subcommittee to the effect:

"Mr. Sourwine: Is it true, sir, that you were instructed to get a briefing on your new job as Ambassador to Cuba from Herbert Matthews of the New York Times?"

"Mr. Smith: Yes, that is correct."

Mr. Sourwine: Who gave you these instructions?

"Mr. Smith: William Wieland, Director of the Caribbean Division and Mexico."

THERE IS more to this, but what is significant is that Herbert Matthews admits to the truth of Smith's testimony and if Smith was truthful, I was—for I wrote of this, not in 1960 but in 1959. Matthews says:

"Allowing for a sour note or two, this was accurate testimony. It was correct in-

formation and good advice that I gave to Earl Smith, and it was a pity that neither he nor the State Department based their policies on it."

I cannot go into the consequences of the State Department and Earl E. T. Smith not taking Herbert Matthews's advice. I, too, have been a free advice-giver in my years and have also suffered the chagrin of watching men make their own mistakes. Had they chosen to follow my advice, fate might have smiled upon them.

Herbert Matthews says:

"It was, and is, a great injustice to two devoted and competent United States officials to blame them, as Gardner, Smith, Senator Eastland and Dodd, ex-Ambassador Hill of Mexico, E. Pawley, the tycoon, and many columnists have done for the defeat of Batista and the triumph of Castro. I refer to Assistant Secretary of State Roy R. Rubottom and William Wieland, who is mentioned above."

If it is unjust to blame Roy R. Rubottom and William Wieland, why does not the Senate publish their testimony and the testimony concerning them? I have inquired a dozen times for this testimony and have been told that it would one day be published. Who has requested the Senate subcommittee to refrain from making this evidence public? Is the testimony too awful for publication? Would it embarrass the State Department too much? Perhaps, if the record were published, Matthews' various statements might be confirmed, or if not, there might be a serious scandal.

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THE WASHINGTON POST
AND TIMES-HERALD
Washington, D. C.
September 22, 1961

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